

California GARDEN

50 CENTS
JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1974



C. De Groot

MEETINGS

(to be held at Casa del Prado)

JANUARY 15, 1974: (1:30 p.m.) "Making Bonsai" by Simone Daly.

FEBRUARY 19, 1974: (7:30 p.m.) "Touring English Gardens on Film" with
Mr. & Mrs. James McFadden.

EVENTS

JANUARY 19 & 20, 1974: (11 a.m. to 5 p.m.) San Diego Camellia Society
Open House-Majorca Room (101).

FEBRUARY 2 & 3, 1974: (Sat. 1-5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.) San Diego
Camellia Society's Spring Show (50 cents)
Conference Building, Balboa Park.

FEBRUARY 2 & 3, 1974: (11 a.m. to 5 p.m.) "Mini" Orchid Show by the San Diego
Orchid Society Open House-Majorca Room (101).

FEBRUARY 24, 1974: (10 a.m. to 5 p.m.) San Diego Guppy Association will hold an
accredited judged show in the Majorca Room
at Casa del Prado. Entries and judging on
Saturday February 23 (not open to public).

TOURS

JANUARY 26, 1974: Huntington Botanic Gardens in San Marino - \$8.50 - Departs
from Balboa Park 8:30 a.m.; La Jolla 9 a.m.

FEBRUARY 20, 1974: Guiberson Japanese Gardens in Bel Air - (U.C.L.A. Japanese
Gardens). A guided tour after lunch on the
university grounds. \$8.50 - Departs Balboa
Park 8:30 a.m.; La Jolla Library 9 a.m.

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CALIFORNIA GARDEN

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COVER

The cover drawing, entitled "The Eucalyptus Grove", sets the theme for this issue—TREES AND SHRUBS.

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January 1974

Dear Readers:

The San Diego Floral Association regrets to announce the resignation of James LaMaster as Editor of California Garden Magazine. Jim has an opportunity for extended travel in Mexico and we could not deny him that privilege--especially since he will be an Assistant Editor upon his return. We will look forward to seeing articles from him in the future. The very excellent issues of the magazine for the past two years are a tribute to Jim's and Bill Gunther's devotion and hard work. Good luck to you Jim!

It is the pleasure of San Diego Floral to introduce Craig Silgjord as the new Editor of California Garden Magazine with Bill Gunther continuing as Associate Editor. Craig is well qualified to be Editor, having been associated with all phases of its production for two years. Presently employed with the Superior Court of San Diego County, Craig has had experience in advertising, sales and promotion. His experience will be a great asset to the magazine. Best of all, Craig is enthusiastic and interested in continuing the high quality magazine the Floral has published since 1909.

The policy of the California Garden Magazine is to encourage more of our readers and other knowledgeable persons to submit articles for publication. We also welcome permission to use sketches, drawings and photographs to illustrate articles and for use as covers for the magazine. Suitable material will be published when it blends with the theme of the upcoming issues. If you need any information or assistance in putting your article together, please call on any one of the Editors or myself.

Sincerely,

Allethe W. Macdonald

Allethe W. Macdonald

PRESIDENT-San Diego Floral

Julia S. von Preissig

A TRIBUTE by James LaMaster

IN APRIL 1972, I had the pleasure of meeting a real lady. The occasion was a preliminary tete-a-tete to discuss the material for CALIFORNIA GARDEN's special Quail Gardens issue. That was my first issue—the most traumatic—as editor of the magazine, and to this day I know that I would never have gotten my right foot forward had it not been for the assistance of my hostess, Julia S. von Preissig.

We were strangers, having been introduced only one week prior when we set the date for the planning of OUR issue. When I arrived at their beautiful home, Julia and her sister, Sue Bachrach, hosted me as if I were a royal guest. They had taken time to convert their den into a tour-bus, and for their humble audience of one person, they took turns narrating a spectacular floral tour via slides which they themselves had taken of Quail Gardens and outstanding gardens around the world. During our trip, not only did I encounter plants and places that I had never known, I also learned more about the charming and interesting ladies who were conducting my tour. So began a friendship which I never shall forget.

After our world tour, we had coffee and cake while I learned more about Quail Gardens: its why, where and how. The more I learned, the more I recognized that in recent years the answer to all three was Julia S. von Preissig. Although we all realized I was leaning extra heavily on someone who already was devoting her full time to a worthy cause, she responded to my requests with, "I am pressed right now because of Quail Call and our annual meeting, but I can always do one more thing for The Gardens." In the resulting magazine, I was amused with Sue's comment regarding Julia's family life: "...she is busy twenty-six hours a day with her 'four' grandchildren: two girls a boy and Quail Gardens. . . ." She had many other interests and was a member of many more organizations, but it was obvious even to a new acquaintance that her four grandchildren took precedence. She was a person who should have lived forever, because she had so much to give to society and was so willing to give it.

Julia's life story reminded me of "The Unsinkable



Molly Brown"; they both had down-to-earth American beginnings in prairie states, traveled to Paris at a young age and later returned home to become women who influenced the lives of many others and left warm thoughts in the hearts of those they motivated. Yet, to me Julia will always be the more "unsinkable" of the two, because she was my friend. Each trip I make to Quail Gardens will be like a visit with her.

CHARTLESS

I never saw a moor,
I never saw the sea;
Yet know I how the heather looks,
And what a wave must be.

I never spoke with God,
Nor visited in heaven;
Yet certain am I of the spot
As if the chart were given.

Emily Dickinson

CALIFORNIA DESERT PALM

by BILL GUNTHER

MANY THOUSANDS OF YEARS AGO, the entire area which we now call the Imperial Valley was a huge lake. This lake extended into San Diego County and it included much of what we now call Borrego. Fossil remnants from along the still-visible shoreline of that now extinct lake show that the shoreline must have been very interesting and very beautiful. The rocky and sandy beach was bordered by palms which towered to 75 feet tall; these palms provided a haven for strange types of reptiles, animals and birds, and for primitive man.

When geologic and climatic changes caused the great lake to dry up, many of the animal and reptile species which had thrived along the ancient shoreline became extinct—along with the lake itself. But here and there along the old shoreline, in isolated spots where creeks and springs provided an alternate water supply, groups of the palms reseeded themselves, and in those spots they have perpetuated themselves through the ages of time.

Those relict palms still survive in Borrego's Palm

Canyon, and in Palm Springs Canyon, and in a few other more isolated locations. They now are known as the California Desert Palm or as the California Fan Palm, and they have been given the botanic species name *Washingtonia filifera*. This is the one and only palm species which is native and indigenous to California.

Washingtonia filifera has gray-green fan shaped leaves up to six feet across. These leaf blades are deeply slashed between segments for one half or more of the distance from the tips to the base. Along the margins of the divisions are appended many tough thread-like filaments. The grayish color, the deep separations between leaf segments, and the very abundant fiber filaments are "keys" which help to distinguish this fan palm from other species of fan palms. Of the other species, the one which is most abundant in the gardens and parkways of our coastal area is the "skyduster" (*Washingtonia robusta*) which grows taller and slimmer than does *Washingtonia filifera*. The skyduster is native to the coastal areas of Baja California and the Mexican mainland, because it is native to seashore areas it performs beautifully in La Jolla, in Coronado, and on the grounds of the motels in Mission Valley. By contrast, when the California Desert Palm is planted in coastal locations, it tends to suffer from fungus disease which is stimulated by the moist ocean breeze. The desert rather than the seashore is its native habitat and it performs better and looks better at inland locations. Surprising, but apparently true, is the fact that the two species, although of the same genus, will not hybridize.

To the Indian tribes of the desert, the California Desert Palm was of great economic importance. The roofs and walls of their hogans were thatched with palm fronds. The tender bases of the young palm leaves were eaten as food. The clusters of palm fruit also were an important staple of food supply. And the tough fibers from the leaves were utilized in basket making, in rope making, and as thread for making crude fabric. Wherever the palms grew, the Indians tended to concentrate. Because of the palms, living was easy because the palm simultaneously provided food, clothing, and shelter.

The California Desert Palm deserves our attention and our appreciation—because it is a palm, because it is rare, because of its historic significance, because it is the only palm indigenous to California, and because in its native setting in the desert it is an impressionable and memorable spectacle. □



AVOCADO TREES FROM SEEDS

by BARBARA JONES

GROWING AN AVOCADO FROM SEED can be an interesting experience. First the seed is extracted from a ripe avocado. (Fruit which has been in the refrigerator or in a cold supermarket vegetable display will often not grow.) The seed should be washed carefully and covered with warm water in a small container. The seed should be covered with water for one to two weeks. Usually a small hairline crack will appear on the skin. Three toothpicks should be pushed into the skin in a circle midway up the seed. These are used to suspend the seed in the top of a jar or glass with the pointed end of the seed up. Water should be kept up to the toothpicks and changed when dirty. In about a month a yellowish root will push out from the ever widening crack in the seed. A week or more later a leaf will emerge from the same crack above the root. When the stem is about a foot tall and there are three whorls of leaves, it is time to plant the seedling tree. A warm, sunny window is the best place to start the seed. If started in too little light the stem will become too tall and weak and it will lean towards the light.

A ten inch clay or plastic pot is satisfactory for the next stage of growth. Prepare a mixture (one third each) of vermiculite, humus (leaf mold, etc.) and soil and fill the bottom third of the pot. (Any commercial potting mix will do, too.) While holding the seed about one inch below the rim of the pot, more soil should be gently added around the root. Care must be taken to not excessively damage the root. Some people completely cover the seed; others bring the soil level to just cover the toothpicks. The pot should be thoroughly watered (a bit of B₁ won't hurt) and the soil gently pushed down to eliminate large air pockets. Now the plant can be treated as any other potted plant. It can be a house plant, or, if the weather is warm, the pot can be placed outdoors in a half sun/shade situation. Care must be taken that the soil does not dry out. Depending upon the weather and the seed, the above process should take from two to three months.

In a year the seedling avocado can be moved into open ground, but it will make a handsome potted

plant for years. The fruit, if any, will be the delicious cocktail-size finger avocados. It makes a beautiful tree which is wonderful for climbing or sitting under. If commercial size fruit is desired, the tree must be grafted.

Point Loma Garden Club members had a five month contest from June to October, 1973, to determine who could grow the best seedling. It was interesting to note that most of the seedlings were the same size with the same number of leaves in spite of the differences in obtaining seed, house temperatures, growing media, and experience of the grower.

If you decide to grow one, don't become discouraged after it is placed in the pot. Even though the above ground growth seems to be static for some time, the roots are growing and adapting to their new medium. As soon as everything is doing well below ground, the top will begin to grow. As with any potted plant, the monthly addition of a dilute balanced liquid fertilizer will produce a stronger plant. □

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GROWING CAMELLIAS

by CRAIG SILGJORD

NOWHERE IN THE WORLD has the camellia found a more natural home than in California. Out of the Orient they came—the *sasanquas*, *japonicas* and *reticulatas*—prized possessions of captivated four-master captains. With California's alkaline soil and lack of natural water notwithstanding, camellia culture in the Golden State is easy and one of the most rewarding of gardening experiences.

The camellia's spectacular bloom, its lengthy blooming period—from early Fall to late Spring—its handsome, all-year foliage and versatile use in landscaping, earn it a featured position in the shady home garden, and distinguishes California gardening like no other plant. The rewards for providing the best possible environment for camellias are healthy plants with stunning blooms, handsome foliage and attractive habit—all desirable qualities for any landscape shrub.

Like most other shrubs that grow in shade, camellias are shallow rooted. They grow best in loose, fertile soil that is slightly acid and they will not tolerate poor drainage. Most nurseries offering camellias for local sale sell them planted in a container or with a burlap-wrapped ball of soil around the roots. Most mail-order nurseries sell camellias bare rooted, to save shipping charges. Buy container grown or balled-and-burlaped plants if you can; they are easier to establish successfully than are bare-rooted plants.

Buy plants that are at least two years old; plants of this age are 18 to 24 inches tall. Be sure they are healthy. Inspect plants for wounds or scars near the base of the main stem. Wounded areas may become cankerous and cause the plant to die. NOTE: Grafted plants may have a swollen area near the base of the main stem; this is not a sign of poor health. If you are selecting plants from a group, select plants that are well branched from the ground up. Choose those that have the best shape and the freshest, greenest foliage. If you select the plants with the greatest number of healthy leaves, you probably will get those with the best root systems. However, do not be misled by the size of the containers. A vigorous plant growing in a gallon can is better than a poor plant in a 5-gallon can; the vigorous plant will probably outgrow the poor one in a single season.

There are some eight camellia flower forms, ranging from the single petalled flower to the most full double flower imaginable. There are several in-between and the best bet is to check with your

nursery to see some of the varieties first, then try to select those which will add an extra pleasing dimension to your garden.

Three species of camellias are in general cultivation in the United States—*Camellia japonica*, *sasanqua*, and *reticulata*.

Camellia japonica is the hardiest of the three species. It is the best species for planting along the Atlantic coast. This species has glossy leaves and blooms from late winter through spring. The *japonicas* provide the widest range of color choice and flower forms, from the purest white to the deepest red, and also bi-colors; from open-centered, peony-type flower forms to many-petalled, tight formal doubles. Their size makes an ideal plant for background usage or as a tubbed, patio-size tree. Its blooming period, during the coldest part of the year, from late fall to early spring, heightens the spectacle of its annual show.

Camellia sasanqua is almost as hardy as *japonica* and also has glossy leaves as does its cousin. Blooms appear in October and November, singled or doubled from white to almost red in color and sometimes fragrant. They are incomparable in a basket or tub, espaliered against a wall or fence and as a ground cover. *Sasanquas* tolerate more sun than other camellia types.

The tenderest of all the camellias commonly grown in the United States is *Camellia reticulata*. It can be grown outdoors in southern California, but in other areas it needs indoor protection during the winter. This species has dull-green leaves and blooms from January to May with flowers of colossal size, from light pink to purplish-red, with variegations, peony-form to formal double. Give it space, espalier it or grow it as a large shrub or small tree.

Camellias can be grown in containers indefinitely if they are given the proper care. Their requirements are essentially the same as for plants grown outdoors—partial shade, adequate moisture, rich soil and good drainage. If the plant you buy from the nursery is container grown, you need not transplant it unless you want a more attractive container. Nursery plants usually are potted in good soil. If your plant outgrows its container, you can transplant it at any time of the year. Use a potting soil made of one-fourth leaf mold, one-fourth sand, and one-half peat moss. Place a one inch layer of gravel at the bottom of the new container to provide drainage. Water the plants heavily, then allow the soil to dry moderately before watering again. The critical period

in watering occurs in spring when the plants are growing rapidly. They need much more water than at any other time of the year. During the hot summer months, spray the leaves with water every afternoon. Spraying keeps the air humid around the plants.

Fertilize potted plants monthly throughout the year. For monthly feedings from March through July, use a liquid fertilizer, analysis 15-5-5. In August through February, use a 7-6-19 liquid fertilizer. Do not over fertilize; it is better to feed too little than too much. Never fertilize a dry plant.

Potted camellias may be pruned any time of the year to control their size and maintain their shape. When cutting a bloom, take two or three leaves with it. This will help to maintain the shape of the plant. You may want to disbud your plant to obtain larger specimen blooms. The best time to disbud is when you are able to distinguish the flower bud from the growth bud. For early blooming varieties this may be as early as mid-summer. For mid- or late-blooming varieties, disbudding is best done in September or October. To disbud, use a large pin or a shingle nail to pierce a hole from the tip of the bud downward. This allows air to enter the bud so it will dry and fall off naturally, thus eliminating possible injury to

the adjoining bud that you want to keep. Camellias can be kept indoors and blooming if the room temperatures are moderate and the humidity is reasonably high.

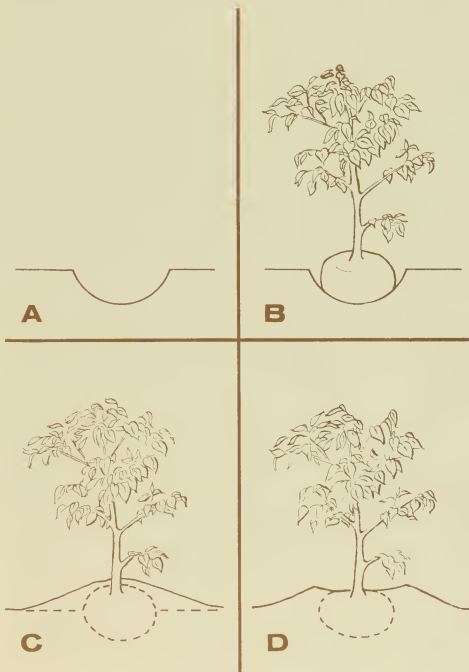
In general, fall is the best time for planting camellias. Try to select a planting site that provides alternating sunshine and shade in summer, complete shade in winter, and protection from possible cold winter winds. A planting site under tall pine trees or on the north side of a building can provide these conditions.

Mature camellias spread to 8 or 10 feet in diameter. To allow for future growth without crowding, set plants at least three feet away from buildings. When using them as hedge plants, set camellias 5 to 7 feet apart; this will provide a compact hedge when the plants are fully grown. If your soil is well drained, dig planting holes for your camellias. If your soil is heavy and poorly drained, set the plants in mounds. Dig the planting holes about twice the width and depth of the rootball. Refill the hole slightly more than half full with good soil. Tamp the soil to provide a firm base for the plant. If the roots of the plant are balled and burlapped, you need not remove the burlap before setting the plant in the hole. After the plant is set, you can cut the twine around the top of the rootball and fold back or cut off exposed parts of the burlap.

If the plant is in a container, cut away the side of the container with metal shears and remove the rootball carefully. Do not knock the rootball from the can; you are likely to injure the roots if you do. Place the plant in the hole and pack soil under the rootball until the plant sits slightly higher than it grew in the container or nursery soils. Avoid planting too deeply. Now refill the rest of the hole with a mixture consisting of equal parts soil and organic matter such as peat moss, weathered sawdust, or muck from fresh-water ponds. A ready-to-use planter mix will meet the requirements adequately and the organic formulation helps with the necessary drainage.

After the plant has settled, its depth should be the same as it was before transplanting. Again, avoid planting too deeply, for this is the most common cause of plant failure.

If you are setting the plant in a mound, first dig a hole in the soil about one-fourth to one-half the depth of the rootball and the same diameter as the rootball. Set the plant in the hole and build a mound around it with a half-and-half mixture of topsoil and peat moss. Cover the rootball with soil mixture to a height several inches above the original soil level of the plant. Slope the soil away from the plant so it extends 2 to 3 feet from the rootball. Now scoop the loose soil away from the base of the main stem to form a basin for holding water. Fill the basin with water and soak the mound thoroughly to settle the soil around the plant's roots.



Apply a mulch after planting and maintain it continuously. Mulching reduces fluctuations in soil temperatures, conserves soil moisture, and helps to prevent weeds from growing. For mulching material use granulated peat, pine needles, or weathered sawdust; apply it 2 to 3 inches deep over the root zone. Oak leaves, forest debris, bagasse, and other similar coarse materials also are satisfactory if kept at a depth of 2 to 4 inches. The plants should be watered at weekly intervals; when you water, soak the ground thoroughly.

Camellias may need light fertilizing during the first growing season. Apply in spring when the plants are beginning growth. After the first growing season, organic matter usually furnishes enough nutrients to the plants. If the plants are making 6 to 8 inches of new growth a year, no fertilizer is needed. Overfertilizing—a common practice—will promote loose, open growth that spoils the compact habit of the plant.

If fertilizer is needed, broadcast cottonseed meal over the root area at a rate of 8 to 16 ounces per plant. Or, use a fertilizer formulated especially for camellias. These special formulations are available at your local nursery or garden supply store. Apply

them according to the directions on the package. However, do not fertilize after July 1, and never use lawn fertilizers on camellias; these fertilizers are often alkaline.

Camellias grow best in acid soil. The soils in most areas where camellias can be grown are acid enough for good growth. In some areas, however, the soil is too alkaline, and acid must be added. If the soil is not acid enough for camellias, the leaves turn yellow and the plant grows slowly, even though it has been adequately fertilized and watered. The County Agricultural Agent can arrange to have your soil tested.

To increase acidity, apply powdered sulfur to the soil. Use one pound of sulfur per 100 square feet in sandy or loamy soils or two pounds per 100 square feet in clay soils. Water the sulfur into the soil. Repeat the application in one or two months if the plant fails to regain its normal color and growth.

Camellias grow well without pruning. You may want to prune your plants, however, to remove dead, injured, or diseased branches, or to reduce the size of the plants. The best time to prune is after the plants have bloomed. Make pruning cuts back to a bud or a larger branch. Treat pruning wounds larger than one-half inch in diameter with a tree wound dressing to prevent harmful fungi from invading the branches.

Weeding is also important. Pull weeds out by hand. Do not use hoes or other tools; they may injure the surface roots of the plants.

The best time to transplant camellias is when they are dormant. Dig a good sized ball of earth to protect the roots from drying. Dig a ball about 13 inches in diameter for a 2 to 3 foot plant. Add two inches to the diameter for each foot of height greater than three feet. Make the depth of the ball about three-fourths of its diameter—9 or 10 inches for a 13-inch ball, 10 to 12 inches for a 15-inch ball. Follow the instructions given for planting a new plant.

Camellias can be moved in warm weather but at greater risk than when the plants are dormant. If you do move them in warm weather and the plants wilt, spray the leaves with water several times each day.

Two very good reasons for selecting and planting camellias, in addition to their many lavish color and shade combinations, are the wide variety of flower forms and their plant growth habits. Shopping for the various flower forms and colors is a fun experience. Judicious selection of early, mid-season and late flowering camellia varieties will be a huge step towards providing a succession of wintertime color in your garden. Several hours of morning sun, an acid soil rich with humus, water, and occasional feedings with an acid-type fertilizer will assure your plants a vigorous growth, maximum bloom and a long, healthy life. □



By judicious selection of varieties it is possible to have blooms from fall to early summer—even in mid-winter.

A WINTER FLOWERING WATER PLANT

by WALTER PAGELS

WINTER IS A TIME OF REST for most pond plants in the temperate zone. This holds true even in subtropical regions such as southern California. If the garden pond contains tropical waterlilies, the lilies bravely attempt to continue putting forth blooms, but even they finally give up by January or February. However, there is one water plant that thrives in cold water under gloomy skies: the water hawthorne (*Aponogeton distachyus*). This plant originates in the Union of South Africa, where it is so common that it is known as the Cape Pondweed. It has floating dark green strap-like leaves about a foot long, often mottled with brown or purple blotches. The white flowers are packed on twin floral spikes facing each other, each flower having one oval petal and fourteen jet black anthers. They emit a strong fragrance resembling the wild hawthorne, hence the name.

The plant is a very prolific bloomer, each plant having up to ten flowering spikes throughout the winter. It is not even harmed if ice forms on the water surface provided the ice melts during the day.

The flowers near the base of the inflorescence have both stamens and pistils, while the flowers near the end have only stamens. When the basal flowers have been fertilized, they sink beneath the surface, while the upper male flowers remain emersed. The basal flower petals then turn green and envelop the developing seeds. When the seeds ripen they are each released in a flotation jacket which allows them to drift over the pond surface. After about a day the jacket splits open at one end causing the seed to slip out and sink to the bottom. Germination occurs immediately and the pond is soon filled with young water hawthornes.

A certain amount of folklore attends the reason why the water hawthorne blooms in winter. The most popular is that the South African summer occurs

during the northern hemisphere's winter and the water hawthorne still "remembers" the original summer time. Unfortunately for this tale, the water hawthorne also blooms in the winter time of its natural home. The western part of the Cape of Good Hope has weather much like southern California in that it has dry summers and wet winters. The water hawthorne grows normally in temporary ponds which are filled by winter rains. The plant has made a marvelous adaptation to this environment by resting as a tuber when the pond dries in the summer. When the winter rains fill the pond, the plant can put forth floating leaves from depths up to six feet. If the rains do not appear on schedule, the tuber remains at rest for many years, until finally the conditions are again right for renewed growth.

The water hawthorne was first removed from its native land in 1788 and after many generations has managed to acclimatize itself to many foreign situations. In England, it has adapted itself to bloom during the rather cool summer and autumn. In countries where the summers are hotter and winters colder, it has two peaks of blooming, one during May and the other during November. Here in southern California, the plant goes into a semi-dormancy in summer if kept in the pond and has its best showing between November and April. Different plants vary somewhat in this respect, depending on their ancestry.

Because they reproduce so readily from seed, a great variability can be expected. Varieties have been observed having dark brown leaves, variegated leaves, and pink hued flowers. All plants seem to benefit by being dried off in their growing containers for two to three months of the year. This stabilizes their growing period resulting in larger plants and more profuse blooming. □





Some Eucalyptus Varieties

C. I. JERABEK

ILLUSTRATIONS BY SALLY BANCROFT

Though many people living in Southern California think the eucalypts are natives of this state, they were introduced in 1856. Since then they have been extensively planted for fuel and shade.

The name, Eucalyptus, is a Latinized Greek compound made up of *eu*, meaning well, and *kalypto*, to cover, as with a lid. There are more than 300 species, chiefly Australian, in this great genus. Some of the species are gigantic in size, others are of a shrubby nature. Likewise there is a great variation in foliage appearance, with colors ranging from dark or bluish green to gray. Some trees produce abundant shade, while the leaves of others are very sparse.

All eucalyptus flowers are completely covered by an individual cap or lid. As the blossom develops, the cap is pushed off, allowing the flower to expand to its full size. The blossom is made up of a bundle of stamens and stigma, instead of petals. The flowers are similar to the Myrtle, to which family the Eucalyptus belongs.

Eucalyptus polyanthemos, (many-flowered is commonly called Redbox, Australian-beech and now and then "Dollar Eucalypt") is usually a middle-sized tree, from 60 to 80 feet in height and 2 feet or more in diameter. The bark is persistent, slightly furrowed, and grayish in color. The branchlets are very slender with ovalish or even roundish gray

green leaves that are sometimes ashy in hue. Occasionally the leaves will take on an oval-lanceolate shape. The small blossoms, which are borne mostly in many-flowered panicles, are then followed by very small seed-cups.

The beautiful planting of *E. polyanthemos* along Highway 101 from the top of Rose Canyon grade nearly to Torrey Pines, is familiar to most motorists. Among the many trees of this variety in Balboa Park are those back of the out-door organ, and northeast of the bowling green. There are also three specimens in front of the La Jolla Library.

Eucalyptus rostrata, commonly called Redgum, it also mentioned as Floodedgum or Rivergum.

The specific name, suggested by the shape of the bud, means beak-like. It is a native of Western and Southern Australia, Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland. In its native habitat it is generally found growing along rivers, creeks or alluvial valleys, but here in San Diego, one may find it in lawns or in the poor soil of canyons and steep hillsides.

If given sufficient water, this Redgum will develop into a large umbrageous tree, with a trunk that is proportionately stout. The bark comes off the branchlets in thin scales, or small sheets, but often stays on near the base of the tree, until it forms coarse layers, furrowed by deep cracks. The numerous narrow-lanceolate green leaves on reddish twigs generally hang down in graceful festoons. What the flowers lack in size they make up in numbers. (Note in the illustration how they radiate like the spokes of a wheel from a central upright axle flower.) This species, as well as *E. polyanthemos*, is a profuse bloomer, and is generally alive with myriads of bees during the flowering periods. Both stand drought and heat, but *E. rostrata* is hardier to frost.

Eucalyptus ficifolia is also known as the Scarlet-flowering Gum. The specific name of this gorgeous flowering tree, which was chosen before the brilliancy of its flowers was known, alludes to the similarity of the leaves to some varieties of the Ficus. The large buds have dome-like lids and bright scarlet filaments. (There are variations in numerous shades of red, orange, pink and white.) The seed-cups are thick, woody and very urn-shaped.

The three species of this discussion are widely divergent. Varieties more closely related, will be taken up at another time.

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THE TREE TOMATO

by ROSALIE GARCIA

TOMATOES GROWING ON TREES? Yes! But with a difference from our vine or bush tomato that grows in our gardens. Both are of the Solanaceae family but of a different genus. Our common tomato is *Lucopersicon esculentum* and the tree tomato is *Cyphomandra betacea*. Both are tropical South American plants in origin, but, so far, the tree tomato has not adapted to our climate except under controlled conditions.

Although rare plant fanciers have been experimenting with the tree for many years, my first view of the plant was about five years ago in the living

room of a Salt Lake City home. It was so tall that it was pushing the ceiling in front of a large south window. I was attracted by its large ovate leaves and its symmetrical form. The host said he had bought it from an eastern nursery as the New Zealand Tree Tomato. The plant could have come from New Zealand, for it has adapted well there where it is a small commercial crop. Although the plant was four years old at that time, it had never bloomed and my host had only a picture of the fruit.

About three years ago, the Nurserymen's Exchange of San Francisco put on a campaign to make the tree tomato well-known. They included instructions on culture and uses with their gallon-can plants. My friend Gen Scudder gave me a plant and kept two for herself. We put them in big redwood tubs on the protected eastern sides of our homes and watched their growth. We did not follow the instructions which said to top them when they were about five feet tall, and they stretched up to ten feet and had to be staked. All three plants bloomed the second year, although the Exchange said they would bloom and bear fruit the first year. The clusters of fragrant pink blossoms appeared in early summer and two tiny green shiny buttons appeared on one of the plants in Mrs. Scudder's patio. We watched them grow into an elongated egg shape, turn from green to purple, then red streaks appeared and they slowly turned a deep glossy-red. All this took over three months. Late in October of last year, we felt they had a "give" to them and almost made a ceremony of harvesting her crop of two tomatoes. She gave me one which I ate raw with a little salt. It had a tomato flavor, only more acid than most, had seeds and flesh similar to what we raise, but a tougher rind and flesh. Mrs. Scudder broiled one-half of hers and said she felt it improved the flavor. My plant never set any fruit; it died last winter. That is my personal experience with the tree tomato.

I've heard of many trees growing in patios and lath houses in San Diego County, and I know of one plant grown in a lath house in one of our tropical nurseries that produced fifty fruits. It is now owned

TREE TOMATO



**GROW INDOORS
OR ON PATIO
OR IN GARDEN**



by Mr. Ron Shunk of Spring Valley. He also now owns the two trees of Mrs. Scudder. He planted them in the shade of some of his avocados and finds they are thriving in the same soil and culture of the avocado.

The lath house in Balboa Park has one tree tomato which has produced a few fruits, but it has had so much pruning that it is now presented as an ornamental. The large cordate-obvate leaves eight to twelve inches long hang gracefully, and the slender gray trunk that bends and sways with clusters of fragrant blossoms and its evergreen nature, add up to its ornamental worth. Like so many of the tropics, it has a long blooming and fruiting period of up to five months from summer into fall.

There is no doubt that our cool nights are the deterrent that keeps this tropical from thriving in our climate. A concentrated program of selection of seedlings could produce a strain that would adapt to our climate. The firm fruit and tough skin are properties that lend it to shipping and give it commercial potential.

Even after it had adapted, it would take a long campaign to get the public to eat this tomato. It took fifty years to get our familiar tomato to be the salad and sauce staple it now is. The botanists said it was of the deadly nightshade family which is very poisonous; this kept people from even tasting the tomato. They were grown as ornamentals long before they were eaten. My grandmother always referred to tomatoes as "love apples" (a common name for them when she was growing up), and she never quite trusted them. Maybe if we grow the tree tomato more generally as an ornamental, we can try to promote them as an edible worth tasting.

An organization of rare and tropical fruit growers is working on promoting the tree tomato now. Such "far out" growers are somewhat suspect and considered slightly nutty, but they are the people that bring new and different fruits and vegetables to our markets. Even some of the chains are now offering a few of the odd, unusual and new. I have not yet seen the tree tomatoes in our supermarkets, and it may take years for them to appear, but it could happen.

It is fun to experiment in a lath house or avocado grove, and a thrill to produce even a few of these deep red, egg-shaped, slightly acid fruits. If the tree does not bear, the plant is a thing of beauty just to enjoy. □

AN OLIVE TREE?



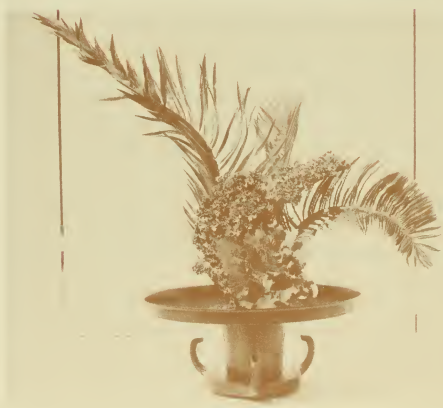
YES, THAT IS CORRECT—an olive tree. This unusual looking tree is located at the Russell Thibodo residence in Vista. The tree was brought to our attention while gathering information and photographs for an article in an upcoming issue which will focus attention on another garden in the area.

As Mrs. Thibodo tells it, the tree was moved from an olive grove on another ranch that they own which is also located in Vista. The tree is well over 100 years old and closer to 125. It was moved only 5 years ago and that is when the "poodle" pruning was begun. A neighbor, Dr. D. E. Darian, did the initial pruning and based his format on the branching of the tree; he calls it an "art form". Mr. Thibodo's gardener now maintains the tree. Pruning is necessary once each month for the tree to be kept in shape.

The tree lived its first century as a normal olive producing tree. Now the tree no longer produces olives because it is so drastically cut back. However, it has adapted beautifully to the pampering and as can be seen from the picture here, shows no visible signs of suffering. □

ARRANGEMENTS WITHOUT FLOWERS

by MARY WOOD



PLEASE DON'T let the word get around that I do not love flowers, else I may never again see a dozen long-stemmed roses for some special occasion! Or, the same man who sometimes sends roses may deny me the pleasure of filling the trunk of our car with potted plants, and every blooming thing in the nursery. But when it comes to arrangements, an abundance of flowers in a container often seems too formal, "florist-y", and too much like a funeral. My preference is for the bold and dramatic look—this is where foliage comes in. For what do flowers have that foliage does not? To me, the answer is nothing. Greenery can rival blossoms in every characteristic needed for arrangements.

What are those characteristics we are seeking for a pleasing design? Surely we need color. For it we can look to the crotons, the coleus, and the myriad variegated plants. "Leaf" green is not JUST green, but many shades and tints ranging from the black-green of clivia to the almost-white of gray foliated plants such as santolina. The widely separated colors of red and green combine in some leaves and we call the resulting hue "bronze". One can think of any rainbow color and find a leaf that resembles it. Color then does not belong only to the blossom world, but is abundantly available in foliage.

All designs need contrasting forms. We can select from long, slender leaves of flax or round, fat leaves of the leopard plant. There are plants with ruffled leaves, or smooth-edged, or deeply cut. The magnolia tree and the loquat both provide saucer-like clusters of leaves. Do you need a dainty spire, or a bold spike, or maybe a trailing line for your arrangement? Foliage can supply it.

Color and form—yes. Now what about texture for the design? Visualize the smoothness of aspidistra, the gloss of the mirror plant, the fluffy, foaming appearance of asparagus, the prickly of cactus, and the velvet of Rex begonias.

To fill your arrangement with fragrance use some delightful fresh herb sprays. There are also leaves of



UPPER LEFT: To lighten the dark brown cork base, and similarly colored branches, yellow-touched flax and geranium leaves were used. Yellow stems and veins in the trimmed aralia leaves carry the lightness outward and upward.

CENTER LEFT: House plants are back in vogue—only with a new twist. Dramatizing this plant is a spectacular piece of “found” wood. A branch of Hollywood juniper follows the line of the wood and gives added depth to the composition.

BOTTOM LEFT: The upward reaching feet of an usibata base (upside down) repeat the natural, outward arching fronds of embryo palm. Kale is used as transitional material between the crinkled palm and the cluster of ruffled pelargonium leaves.

ABOVE: The pitted marble base in shades of tan, beige, and brown repeats color and texture of the ceramic container. Rounded leaves of leopard plant with splashes of beige and pale yellow have a semblance to the texture and shape of the bowl. Shiny, yellow-green leaves of bird’s nest fern form the “spine” of the arrangement and contrast with Fluffy Ruffles fern.

the scented geraniums, the pungent, autumnal aroma of chrysanthemum foliage, and the resinous smell of pine and juniper.

To add zest to any arrangement one needs to suggest a mood or evoke an emotion. When using flowers, elegance can be conveyed by a single orchid while a handful of violets bespeaks demureness. The petal-like bracts of poinsettias (which are truly foliage but usually considered to be flowers) eagerly shout “Christmas”. But pine needles and holly leaves and berries—don’t they too say Christmas? Tulips sing of spring, but any more so than fresh, white leaves unfurling on a branch, or sprays of pussy willow? Nothing says autumn more than colored leaves; nothing suggests tropical climes better than a palm frond. The elegance of strelitzia leaves cannot be denied, nor the modesty of a cluster of downy geranium leaves.

An outstanding group of plants that can be used instead of flowers are the succulents. They have all the attributes we seek in material for an arrangement. Some have perfect flower-like forms. Diversity of size adds to their usefulness and allure, for succulents range in size from tiny to huge. In any combination with others of the same family, a traditional mass arrangement can be achieved. They have an exceptionally long vase-life as do most foliage arrangements.

With a wealth of foliage materials at hand, let the florists have their sprays of lemon branches and filler-ferns. You can obtain more intriguing items at the produce counter of your supermarket. One of my favorites (for arranging, not eating) is kale. Its color is a muted blue-gray-green. Kale has a crisp look that is softened by ruffled edges. Seeking the longest-stemmed kale, I have saddened my produce man who works patiently and diligently over his beautifully neat displays. Often the best spray for my purposes IS on top, but I still have to check them all. Vegetables, with their variety of forms, colors, and textures, blend perfectly with decorative wood and leaves. The elegant eggplant, the saucy squash, the perky pepper, just to name a few, are all decorative and often dramatic in an arrangement.

Seed pods and berried branches add interest to an otherwise green arrangement. These are the fruit of the blossoms, and they open more doors to arranging than their counterparts. Allow a cluster of golden loquats to take the place of a golden dahlia in your composition, or have red apples replace the red roundness of roses and see what happens.

We all do need SOME roses in our lives. We all do need to look forward to the first tulip of spring. But enjoying arrangements created from everything BUT FLOWERS is also very pleasurable and very rewarding. □

SHADE TREES

WHEN SELECTING SHADE TREES, it is important to consider the year-round temperature range in your area and how much sunshine is desirable for the particular tree you have in mind. You may want to consider using deciduous trees—those which shed their leaves in winter and allow penetration of sun, and heat, in the cooler months. Or, you may want to consider evergreens which provide year-round shade.

Whether trees are evergreen or deciduous, they all play an important role in the environment. In addition to beauty, shade, and climate control, the trees trap dirt particles from the air we breath, not to mention providing oxygen for human consumption. Trees also reduce sound and lessen the city noises which fray man's nerves.

Nurseries will offer the trees best-suited for your local conditions and climate. This simplifies the selection process, but a further consideration is choosing the right tree for the right place. Some shade trees may overgrow their bounds, unless you plan for them. If, in an existing garden, you have a restricted planting area, it would be best to plant a modest-growing deciduous or evergreen.

It's easy to plant the right tree in the right place. Your nurseryman can assist you by recommending the varieties of trees that will fulfill your desires. You'll be surprised over the number of choices available. The best part is that the tree choices are as beautiful as they are utilitarian.

Plantmen have introduced hybrids that have special characteristics. The fall foliage colors of such hybrid *Liquidambar*s as Palo Alto, Afterglow, and Burgundy have individual characteristics which defy description; the brilliance of color in hybrid Locusts is a sight to behold. All rate consideration in the California landscape, especially where sufficient space will permit the trees to showcase their beauty.

Certain varieties have just been introduced and you may be seeing a tree for the first time. The decision on size and variety is yours, but get started soon on enhancing the appearance of your property and the quality of the environment with more TREES! □

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TREE PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

1. QUALITY OF TREE:

Good quality nursery stock is essential to good growth and health. In purchasing a tree, insist on a straight stemmed stock not less than 6 inches in height and with a trunk diameter of not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. Look for good leaf color and vigorous growth in selecting a tree for planting.

2. PREPARATION & PLANTING:

For satisfactory growth, tree roots need ample growing space. In digging the planting hole, it should not be less than 30 inches in depth with a diameter of 24 inches both at the top and bottom of the hole.

The tree should be planted so that the root crown (the point where the stem and roots separate) is at normal ground level. Allow for ground settling.

The soil which has been removed from the planting hole may be used for back fill providing it is free from rocks, clods and debris. A good planting mix consists of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the clean soil removed from the hole mixed with an equal amount of good topsoil and an organic fertilizer such as steer manure. Care should be taken to insure that fertilizer does not come into direct contact with the tree roots.

3. WATERING:

Good drainage is essential to good tree growth, and preparation of the planting hole as described will aid in establishing good drainage. To insure that adequate water is reaching the tree roots, construct an earth basin around the tree approximately 36 inches in diameter if space permits and 6 inches in height. The earth basin is useful only for young trees and should not be used around mature trees.

Do not over water. Deep watering once a week during the growing season is preferable to a daily irrigation.

4. STAKING:

Young trees must be well supported during the early stages of growth. To provide this support, use a 2 inch by 2 inch redwood stake at least 8 feet long (sometimes an extension will be needed). The stake should be driven into the ground at least 2 feet and the trunk of the tree should be tied to the stake in three or more places with a pliable plastic tie. Avoid tying with heavy rope or other materials which may girdle and damage the trunk of the tree.

5. PLANTING DISTANCES:

Check locally with your city offices regarding any variances as far as planting distances are concerned.

Generally, the following minimum distances are a good rule of thumb to follow --

- a. 15 to 25 feet from property corners at intersections.
- b. 15 feet from lamp standards.
- c. 10 feet from fire hydrants.
- d. 5 feet from service walks.
- e. 5 feet from driveways.
- f. 5 feet from water meters, etc.

(Information furnished by Parks & Recreation
Department, City of San Diego.)



PALM POPULARITY WAIVERS IN CITY

by PETER H. BROWN

BUILDERS AND LANDSCAPERS have raised their growth hemlines, and the tropical palm tree is passing out of fashion.

The swaying symbol of a balmy city for six decades is an oddity in the fast-growing suburbs and the distinctive trees hugging the coast may be dinosaurs of fading tastes.

The trend away from the southern California favorite is happening so fast, according to city planners and landscape experts, that San Diegans themselves may have to become "tree tourists" to regularly see palm trees.

"The parks, the coast and around the historic sections of town; that's where suburbanites will have to go to find palm trees," said Karl Schnizler, assistant parks superintendent.

The official of the city once called "a paradise of palm trees" says the plant that gave a distinctive touch has been abandoned for olives, pines and full-leaved trees that grow fast.

Richard Nadeau, immediate past president of the local California Landscape Contractor's Association agrees. "If you are talking in terms of symbols, the olive is replacing the palm in new developments—both commercial and residential," Nadeau said. "Developers and homeowners are planting 100 olive trees to one palm," Nadeau estimates.

When it comes to the complete tree-planting picture, architects and city planters estimate there may be less than two palms in every 500 trees sunk into local soil.

What's causing this sad ending for the tree that Spanish cargo ships brought by the hundreds from the Canary Islands? The experts say there are two basic reasons:

—The palm tree has gotten a bad press because of disease that has raged through trees at Mission Bay, on Shelter Island and in beach areas.

—"Both landscape architects and thousands of new residents come from northern California, the Midwest or the East and are simply unfamiliar with the palm tree and its heritage," Schnizler said.

The disease epidemic is real enough, but may be controlled within the next 12 months. A blight—called pink bud rot by agriculturists—has killed 41 Canary Island palm trees on Shelter and Harbor Islands and has affected hundreds in the lush tropical landscape of Mission Bay.

"We are working to stop the march of the blight," said John Wehbring of the San Diego Port District. "But 47 more of the trees are sick enough

that they might die within 24 months."

Schnizler is more optimistic. "We are using fertilizer, good care and attention to help pull our trees out of it," said the parks official. "We plan to keep the palms predominant." There are 30,000 palm trees in city parks and on right-of-way land here. "And the thinking is to increase that number," Schnizler said.

Spokesmen for Garden Valley Wholesale Nursery and Moennig's Nursery—both major bulk tree suppliers, say the demand for palms is almost non-existent. Moennig's salesmen feel the palm began dropping out of style as early as ten years ago. One expert in tree sales said the palm's poor image has been the major factor. Others say it simply does not provide the shade now in demand.

Landscape architect Kenneth Hayashi, who has directed massive plantings in areas such as Mira Mesa and Mesa Village, says San Diego suburbs are fast getting an "Eastern look."

"The park atmosphere has become important. The palm tree does not fit in," Hayashi said. "It is correct to say that the palm is on the way out." The designer says "99 per cent of the trees going in are broad-leaved. The housing developers want trees that are large when they go in or trees that will become large quickly."

This type of planting, Schnizler feels, could engulf the palm and leave it a bizarre reminder. "This is a shame because many visitors to San Diego comment to parks officials about the palm trees clustered in Balboa Park and near the old coastal sections," Schnizler said. "In fact, palm trees seem to be as big an attraction as anything we have going outside of our weather."

And palms are a symbol of that weather, he believes. He considers Hotel Circle to be a major exception. "This is because hotel and motel builders and owners know from experience about the palm," he said. They know, says the official, about the lure of swaying palm trees on a San Diego August night. "There is one area where you find the palms going in regularly and aesthetically," Schnizler said.

The palm may need a protector much like Victorian houses or Spanish architecture. "Palms have gotten a bad name because people have often planted them wrong—too close to houses and failed to realize the nature of the tree," Schnizler said. □

(This article first appeared in the San Diego Union on October 14, 1973, and is reprinted here with permission.)

NO! THE PALM ISN'T FALLING

by THERESA YIANILOS

THE PREDICTIONS that the palm tree is disappearing from the San Diego scene as stated recently in our local papers has opened up a red-hot, angry ant hill. The Western Chapter of the Palm Society, which has hundreds of members here in southern California, has been called upon for some truthful facts.

It is not true that palms are highly susceptible to diseases. The infestation of pink bud rot which attacked the palms on Shelter Island has been stopped in its tracks. The virus lethal yellowing, which has killed so many of the coconut trees in Florida, has not yet been conquered, but scientists are closing in on this disease. Florida is spending thousands of dollars to control lethal yellowing in its palm population; they are aware of the beauty that palms lend to their state and are doing everything to save them. We in San Diego should not allow any group to attack and discourage the planting of palms in our area.

San Diego and the coastal areas all the way to Santa Barbara have a rare palm microclimate. Only in this belt can many rare palms grow out of doors and thrive. Along this belt from San Ysidro, Chula Vista, past La Jolla, Cardiff, Vista, Oceanside, and up the coast, palms of many varieties can and are grown. The list numbers in the 50's. Does this surprise you? It's true!

The best part of growing palm trees is the fact that once established, they will be relatively free of pests and will require little care. Palms, as all plants, do better and are more beautiful when given lots and lots of water, good drainage, an all-purpose liquid fertilizer occasionally, and vitamin B to encourage root growth. The most important factor is the soil. The planting hole should be five times the size of the tree and the soil should have plenty of humus such as planter's mix or manure.

Is it true that fewer and fewer palm trees are being planted nowadays? Yes, unfortunately, it is true. But not for the reasons stated in the newspapers. Where are the prejudicial attacks coming from? I must first blame those landscape architects and builders who have not taken the time to learn about palms and are hiding their ignorance and imposing their prejudices by eliminating palms from their plans. Even if an owner insists, these architects will often discourage planting palms and will point out the disadvantages of a few particular palms such as the spiny Date Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) or the Mexican Fan Palm (*Washingtonia robusta*) which can grow very tall. "No shade!" they say. Or "dirty flagpoles" they are called.

Profit minded developers with hit-and-run subdivisions will not plant beautiful rare palms. An olive tree is so much cheaper and fills up a landscape faster. It doesn't matter to them that the olive tree will need yearly pruning and that it will get very messy, shedding its leaves every day of the year and dropping its olives to stain walks and terraces. Good palms of a respectable size such as *Livistonia chinensis* or a clump of King Palms (*Archontophoenix*) or Queen Palms (*Arecastrums*), or Butias, will all cost more; it's simple arithmetic. You've got copper plumbing and a dishwasher with your mortgage. You should expect palms too!

Pity the poor palm lover who goes to a nursery to buy a palm. Chances are he'll be sold the cheapest and biggest palms, such as the *Washingtonia*, which will soon overpower his house, or a *Phoenix canariensis* which will stab him as he comes out of his door. The average nursery is often quite ignorant about palms and therefore is often responsible for inhibiting the spreading of the culture of palms. They will, for reasons of expediency and profit, plant young palms in pots and sell them at an astronomical figure as "patio" or "house" palms, thereby making a hefty profit. Take your typical potted palm—it will either be a *Howeia* (kentia) or *Chamaedorea* of some kind. When kept in pots, these varieties will stay small and rootbound. The nursery often ignores the fact that all of these palms grow in the ground outdoors here in our southern California San Diego palm belt. All too often the average customer doesn't realize this fact himself, so the palm fancier looks at the small palm with a high price tag and goes home with an olive or eucalyptus tree for his money, not knowing he has been cheated out of the opportunity to grow a beautiful tree that will become more valuable as the years go by.

Another falsehood spread about palms is that they grow slowly—NOT TRUE! They really will grow very fast, as fast as any other tree, provided of course that they are given food, water and good planting mix. The Fishtail Palm (*Caryota urens*), will amaze you in the amount of growth it can achieve in one year.

Another little known fact is that the best size of palm to plant is the smaller size. True, a large palm is easily transplanted and the ball needn't be too large, but a small palm will easily catch up in its growth and they are cheaper. If you would like a larger specimen palm in the lawn or front or back yard, try any one of the following: *Butia*, *Caryota*,

Chamaerops, *Livistonia*, or *Jubaea spectabilis*. For street trees to line a driveway with, plant any of the following: *Archontophoenix*, *Arecastrum*, *Howeia* or *Roystonea* (tender).

One suggestion when buying palms—explain that you are going to plant it in the ground and you want the least expensive one of the kind you are buying, otherwise you may be paying for an expensive decorative pot.

If you've grown anything from seed, be assured that you can grow palms from seed. When you see a palm tree with ripe seeds (the color will tell you when they are ready and viable because the seeds will be a deep, dry brown or a bright red or rich orange-brown), pick them and plant them in a pot with wet vermiculite. Put the pot in a protected place or in a plastic bag. Set it aside and wait for 2 to 36 months until the seeds sprout. Keep them warm and moist. You cannot be impatient! Transplant the seedling to another pot with planter's mix with 10 per cent sand and perlite, and watch them grow. You can do this with any palm that grows in this area. In three years, you will have hundreds of palms that are rare and look expensive growing in your yard.

If the landscape architects, the plant lovers, the garden enthusiasts and those who love the silhouette of swaying palms in the San Diego sunset don't make the effort to find out about palms and then pressure nurseries to sell them at reasonable prices for area landscaping purposes, the chances of San Diego becoming the rare palm center of the United States—surpassing even southern Florida—will never come true. □



DECIDUOUS TREES

PEOPLE WHO OVERLOOK deciduous trees and shrubs for highlighting the landscape are missing the boat. Many Californians shun deciduous plants because they DO shed their leaves in winter. However, the bare framework of the tree or shrub often offers focal interest to the garden; the bareness serves as a reminder of seasonal changes in a land of mild climate—a climate where seasons change so little. Also, a deciduous plant's leafing out after a winter's sleep can be a delightful highlight of spring.

There are several flowering deciduous shrubs generally available to Californians. They are all worthy of consideration.

Flowering quinces start showing color early in the new year and keep flowering into spring. This low-growing landscape shrub produces blooms in shades of red, pink and white. The vigorous pomegranate is well-suited to most climes. Its soft green foliage, vivid red-orange blooms, and decorative red fruits offer months of beauty and enjoyment. Deciduous viburnums reward the gardener with pinkish-white flower heads that add interest to the entire neighborhood. The fragrance of the flowers fills the garden.

Saucer magnolias are slow to start flowering when they are young. As these deciduous plants mature, they are literally smothered with tulip-like blooms. The different varieties produce flowers in shades of pink, purple and white. The star magnolia is white; its flower is made up of myriad small petals that resemble a starburst. And, that's the effect in the neighborhood—a spectacular starburst.

The bare root season now upon us is a good time to shop for dozens of deciduous trees for garden beauty and utilitarian purposes. The fruit tree varieties best for local conditions will be available, along with flowering fruit trees, such as plums, cherries and peaches, and an outstanding selection of small, medium and large-growing shade trees. □

TORREY PINE FIRES

by MITCHEL BEAUCHAMP

OVER A YEAR AND A HALF has passed since the horrible fire of July 25, 1972 at Torrey Pines State Reserve. The fire, started by an arsonist's timed incendiary device, killed at least 250 of the trees in the protected grove east of old Highway 101. From May to August 1972, four other fires were set in the reserve by the arsonist; however, these were extinguished before significant damage occurred. Already the newly-acquired Torrey Pines Extension, north of the main reserve, has had one fire caused by teenagers experimenting with the flammability of Torrey Pine needle litter. Fortunately, a watchful resident put out that fire well before any damage occurred. With the construction of crowded condominiums adjacent to the extension, fire, as well as littering, will become an increasingly greater problem in the area.

Although many Torrey Pines and chaparral plants were destroyed by the 1972 fire, the burn will be of some benefit to the State Park personnel who have closely observed recovery from the burning of this unique plant association. Four observation plots have been established in the burn area and recovery of these sites has been monitored by a competent botanist, Ranger Richard Irwin. Mr. Irwin has taken photographs monthly of each plot. The pictures will be used, along with other data, to scientifically determine the response to fire of the Torrey Pines and chaparral plant community. Already, 150 immature pine trees have sprouted in the burn. These

have been staked and screened by the reserve staff. This procedure, while not disturbing the natural recovery of the burn, does encourage strong growth of these post-fire tree seedlings. It should be noted that no Torrey Pines have been planted at the burn by reserve personnel or well-intentioned conservationists. This action is being avoided so that the genetic make-up of the grove will remain as close to that of the original pre-fire grove as possible.

Erosion of the sandstone formation exposed by the burn has been minimal due to the light, well-spaced rainfall of the 1972-73 wet season.

Aside from averting potential destruction, an important lesson was learned while extinguishing a fire set by the arsonist on August 2, 1972. This fire was set along old Highway 101, halfway up Torrey Pines grade. Ranger Ken Hartwell explained that the standard back-pump fire extinguisher proved futile against burning needle litter. However, a passing motorist gave assistance with a handy blanket which promptly abated the blaze.

It is indeed a shame that the Torrey Pines were the target of a mentally deranged arsonist. These relict trees occur only at the State Reserve, at nearby Del Mar and on Santa Rosa Island. They illustrate the climatic changes of the past millenia. Many lessons are still to be learned from the marvelous Torrey Pines. Individuals dedicated to the protection of these trees should be lauded for their perseverance.



Annual seedlings responded well to the abundant rainfall of the season.



Scorched silhouettes will remain for natural recovery and as a reminder that the precious pine is vulnerable.

THE TREE TOBACCO

by LOUISE De GROOT

THE GRACE OF THE WIND is expressed in the Tree Tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*). Its long slender branches sometimes grow to heights of fifteen feet or so, and are pliant to every breeze. The bending stems with their patterns of leaves and flowers make fretworks of beauty in many places which would be ugly wastes without them.

The leaves are soft light green with a white bloom, which makes them look gray-green; the fully grown ones, two or three inches long, are of a smooth oval shape. They are held well away from the stems on strong stalks. At the ends of the branches grow the flowers in a loose cluster. Each one, held in the clasp of a five pointed calyx, is a slim yellow trumpet, perhaps an inch and a half long. Toward the open end, there is a bulge, then a constriction, then the flaring mouth within which the tiny yellow balls of the anthers show.

The Tree Tobacco is not indigenous, but it has become an enthusiastic southern Californian, showing more persistence in growth than many a native. Almost anyplace where it is left alone seems to be suitable for its survival. The islands of waste ground in the freeway clover-leafs sometimes have thickets of its waving branches. Depressions along the sides of county roads often accumulate junk, but also are places where the Tree Tobacco covers the offensive litter with the beauty of graceful nature.



The Tree Tobacco, *Nicotiana glauca*, is native to South America, but it enjoys southern California's climate so much that it has gone wild here. In many vacant lots around San Diego it seems to be happier and more vigorous than in its own native homeland. It is a member of the 'tobacco' genus, and it utilizes its nicotine as its own built-in systemic bug poison.

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LOQUAT TREES

by VIRGINIA INNIS

THE LOQUAT has many qualities that endear it to flower arrangers and home gardeners alike. A medium to small tree in size, the loquat is a fast grower that responds well to pruning. It is a fine flowering-fruiting tree that may be retained as a shrub. Both loquats discussed here are evergreens, having large prominently veined, sharply toothed leaves. One bears edible fruit; the other is an ornamental tree. Both however will attract birds.

The bronze loquat (*Eriobotrya deflexa*) is very attractive to flower arrangers because of its ornamental nature. In early spring, new foliage is bright and bronzy-red, standing out in contrast to the dark green of older foliage. Small white flowers appear in clusters—not showy but fragrant. Later, currant sized fruits appear, turn golden as they ripen, but never “sweeten-up”. The leaves of this tree are smaller than other loquats, more pointed, shinier, and less leathery. Taken as a whole, this loquat is more shrub-like in appearance.

The fruiting loquat (*japonica*) will reach heights of 30 feet. It will grow slender in the shade but will spread in the sun. The leaves are leathery and deep green on the upper side. The underside is rust colored and wooly (as are the branches and new growths), but newer foliage is a brighter apple-green. Mature trees usually have seedlings coming up beneath them or elsewhere in the garden. These seedlings make fine ornamentals.

The fruit of the mature *japonica* is unpredictable. If the fruit is intended for use as a food, a grafted nursery stock tree is a wiser investment. The fruit can be one to two inches long, apricot to gold in color and tart to sweet in flavor. Aromatic and acid, with a large apricot-like seed in the center, the fruit of *japonica* is not too unlike the apricot. The fresh fruit is tasty and excellent for cooking purposes such as baking, pies, or for making jams and jellies.

Nurseries carry two in the grafted stock. One is Champagne, which is a yellow-skinned tart fruit appearing in March to May. This one does well in warmer areas. The other is Gold Nugget, which is recommended for coastal plantings. It bears sweeter, richer colored fruit from May to June.

The fruiting *japonica* is supposed to be hardy to 20 degrees above and the bronze loquat to 32 degrees above. I grow both loquats and they have not defoliated in recently cold San Diego weather. Loquats that I have observed in yards and patios where the temperature dropped considerably lower than here in San Diego seemed to be doing well.

Both loquats like well drained, moist soil. They grow well in the semi-tropic regions of the Southwest. However, a mature tree will tolerate some drought. Loquats look attractive planted in groups of two or three and the two types discussed here surely make excellent plantings together. □

TREES PHOTOSYNTHESIZING

ONE COMMERCIAL JET aircraft traveling roundtrip between New York and Los Angeles utilizes 10,000 gallons of fuel—creating CO₂ pollution that takes the combined efforts of more than 100,000 trees photosynthesizing one day to overcome.

This fact is startling but true. Comparative calculations indicate to what extent each average North American is responsible for upsetting the CO₂ ratio in our breathable atmosphere. It is expressed in the daily photosynthetic efforts of actively growing trees:

1 man's breathing — 1 tree
auto & truck driving — 20 trees
oil for heating home — 20 trees
household electricity — 5 trees
garbage disposal — 2 trees
industrial goods (fossil fuel) — 30 trees

It is estimated that 78 trees per person, per day, are necessary just to maintain the CO₂ ratio in atmospheric balance. The above estimates do not consider the effects of mass public transportation, forest fires, and the many other natural contributors to the atmosphere's CO₂.

It is green plants, through the remarkable process of photosynthesis, that return life-giving oxygen to the atmosphere. Though the relationship between animal and plant life is a symbolic one, it is so basic that it is difficult to understand how anybody could abuse the green around us. □

now is the time

—A Cultural Calendar of Care from our Affiliates—

BEGONIA SOCIETY

MARGARET LEE

- ✓ to keep all fallen leaves off the foliage and pots.
- ✓ to remove dead leaves from the plants.
- ✓ to make sure that plants do not become too dry.
- ✓ to move plants to a more favorable location if they have been under a "down drip".
- ✓ to spray for mildew, to control slugs and snails; and spray for mealy bugs and for loopers.
- ✓ to start tubers for bloom later in the year.
- ✓ to start cutting back (lightly on cane and shrub types toward the last part of this period).
- ✓ to try growing some new varieties from seed.

BONSAI SOCIETY

SIMONNE DALY

- ✓ to keep pinching junipers, but keep the design.
- ✓ to turn the Bonsai around to keep symmetrical and not one-sided.
- ✓ to check bottoms for slugs.
- ✓ to spray carefully—even the underside of leaves.
- ✓ to remove weeds immediately
- ✓ to check wires for any disfiguring marks, then eliminate them.
- ✓ to clean tools with alcohol.
- ✓ to start repotting those special varieties in February when the weather is favorable.
- ✓ to withhold fertilizer to allow plants to rest—except Spring plants.
- ✓ to water with a fine spray so as not to disturb the surface soil.

BROMELIAD SOCIETY

MARY BIRCHELL

- ✓ to protect your plants from the cold.
- ✓ to cover plants with newspaper when there is a cold night.
- ✓ to be sure water does not freeze in cups.
- ✓ to wait until weather warms before fertilizing—late February.

CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY

WILLIAM NELSON

- ✓ to protect cacti and other tender plants from frost.
- ✓ to protect from too much water—plants endure cold better.
- ✓ to look for pests and check their invasion with sprays.
- ✓ to check scale with swabbing with alcohol and water.

CAMELLIA SOCIETY

BOB & SHALA McNEIL

- ✓ to make those grafts.
- ✓ to buy those new plants while they are in bloom.
- ✓ to inspect each plant and decide where to prune after blooming.
- ✓ to transplant to larger containers no more than two inches larger.

DAHLIA SOCIETY

MILDRED MIDDLETON

- ✓ to inspect tubers in storage for any rot or shriveling.
- ✓ to be sure all tubers have been lifted and put in a protected place.
- ✓ to prepare the ground in February for planting.

EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY

GEORGE FRENCH

- ✓ to allow the epiphyllums to rest.
- ✓ to protect and tie stems that have produced long growth
- ✓ to protect against too much water.
- ✓ to watch for snails and slugs.

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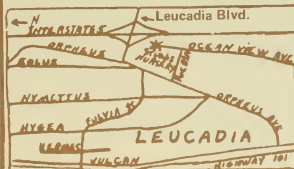
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FUCHSIA SOCIETY

ANNABELLE STUBBS

- ✓ to check for moisture, remembering not to keep too damp.
- ✓ to protect against frost; DRY plants freeze faster and easier.
- ✓ to start pruning now in frost-free areas; February in colder areas.
- ✓ to pinch those plants that were pruned earlier in the fall.
- ✓ to start cuttings from your tip pruning.
- ✓ to gather up all clippings, twigs, and give a good clean-up spray.
- ✓ to use a slow-releasing fertilizer for all-year feeding.

GERANIUM SOCIETY

PHIL BUSH

- ✓ to protect plants from too much water.
- ✓ to protect plants from too low temperatures.
- ✓ to move plants indoors if weather becomes cold for an extensive length of time.
- ✓ to encourage plant growth with artificial light if plants are moved indoors.
- ✓ to keep indoor plants in well-ventilated and sunny rooms.
- ✓ to continue taking cuttings and start in sandy soil mix.
- ✓ to protect outdoor growing plants with newspaper if frost is expected; uncover plants in the daytime.

IRIS SOCIETY

ART DAY

- ✓ to start a regular spray program with a copper oil spray to help control rust.
- ✓ to keep ground and plants clean.
- ✓ to water your iris—especially if rains are light.
- ✓ to watch so plants do not dry out.
- ✓ to make last plantings of bulbous iris for spring bloom.
- ✓ to start in February to feed all iris with a liquid 0-10-10 fertilizer; do not over-fertilize.

ORCHID SOCIETY

LOIS K. DONAHUE

- ✓ to give prime attention to those number one enemies—slugs & snails.
- ✓ to not slack off on your feeding program; every two weeks is not too often.
- ✓ to check moisture in outdoor plants; plants protected by an overhang might dry out quickly.
- ✓ to be sure your cymbidiums are getting enough light.
- ✓ to continue high phosphorus feeding for cymbidiums in bloom.
- ✓ to start weeding out those plants that have not bloomed for years.

ROSE SOCIETY

DEE THORSON

- ✓ to purchase and plant bare root roses.
- ✓ to dig up non-productive bushes and try planting them in a different location and use a different soil mix.
- ✓ to prune established bushes.
- ✓ to remove all twiggy growth and all old canes that are corky.
- ✓ to prune Hybrid Teas to about 18 inches high.
- ✓ to paint all cut ends on canes with pruning compound.
- ✓ to begin a general garden clean-up.
- ✓ to apply a dormant spray to bushes and encircling areas.
- ✓ to apply an organic fertilizer.
- ✓ to cultivate the established rose bed.

GREEN THUMB ITEMS

- ✓ to prune established fruit trees and other deciduous trees; apply a dormant spray and mulch with steer manure.
- ✓ to prune and repot ferns in a very porous mixture; feed a complete fertilizer at half strength during growth period.
- ✓ to check berries on pyracanthus and if they are gone, prune out old branches to the new lateral ones; shape if necessary.
- ✓ to drastically cut back your chrysanthemums to the ground.

leafin' thru



FLOWERING SHRUBS, by James Underwood Crockett, Time-Life Encyclopedia of Gardening, 1972, Time-Life Books, N. Y., 1972, 160 pages.

This is another book in the excellent series by Time-Life on gardening. The color photographs, as usual, are superb and the 98 delicate precise water-colors of flowering shrubs are delightful. The chapters deal with a **CALENDAR OF COLOR**, showing the shrubs at the different seasons of the year; a complete garden care manual for shrubs with landscaping pointers is included.

TREE MAINTENANCE, P. P. Pirone, Oxford University Press, N. Y. 1972, 574 pages, \$15.00.

Since its initial publication in 1941, *Maintenance Of Shade and Ornamental Trees* has been acclaimed as the standard volume in its field. Now reset and rewritten, it has been completely updated to cover the ecological and environmental changes. This book continues to be an indispensable guide for anyone involved with the care and treatment of trees. For the landscaper, garden library, and those who are looking for a detailed information guide on the care of trees, this is a must.

NEW CREATIVE DECORATIONS WITH DRIED FLOWERS, by Dorothea Schnibben Thompson, Hearthside Press Inc., New York, 1972, 125 pages, \$6.95.

In 1961, the author told the world about her method of drying flowers using silica-gel and started a whole new industry. Her book is handsomely illustrated with many color plates and photographs and numerous drawings as it covers step-by-step

how to preserve fresh flowers, antiquing flowers, making wall panels, seed mosaics, espaliered trees, pressed flower pictures, unique shadow boxes, and decorations for holidays and other occasions. This is a how to do it book with so many original ideas that any projecteer will find enough to keep him busy for years to come. It may even be an inspiration for one to go into business for himself.

CAMPERS' GUIDE TO WOODCRAFT AND OUTDOOR LIFE, Luis M. Henderson, Dover Publications, N. Y., 350 pages, 1973, \$3.00.

If you think of camping as just taking off for the woods or plopping your air mattress down at a handy roadside camp, this book may open a new world of outdoor experiences for you. The author is obviously a man who thinks that camping means a lot more than just living outdoors. He tells you how to provide the basics of food, shelter and basic clothing and then he goes on to discuss the wildlife, recreation and other elements that make up a satisfying outdoor experience. His chapter on how to equip a camping trip deals with the choosing of clothing and food and how to make such equipment as knapsacks, dittybags, tarpaulins and other devices as well as what to take along in cooking utensils. He includes his favorite recipes for outdoor delicacies. The 120 illustrations of animal tracks and equipment and procedures make the book excellent for quick reference when you are out in the wild and need to know quickly how to use a compass or what kind of animal is tracking you. □

(Reviews by Theresa Karas Yianilos, author of
THE COMPLETE GREEK COOKBOOK, Funk & Wagnalls, 1971)

These books and others are available for members of S. D. F. A. Use your library!

PRUNING

Ornamental Shrubs and Vines

Small pruning cuts of less than one inch in diameter usually heal quickly if they are smooth and at an angle so water does not stand in them. But you should treat wounds over one inch in diameter to prevent decay, disease, and penetration by insects while the wound is healing.

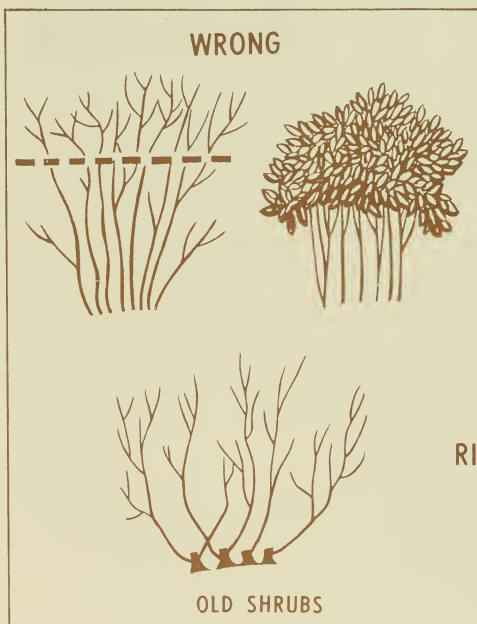
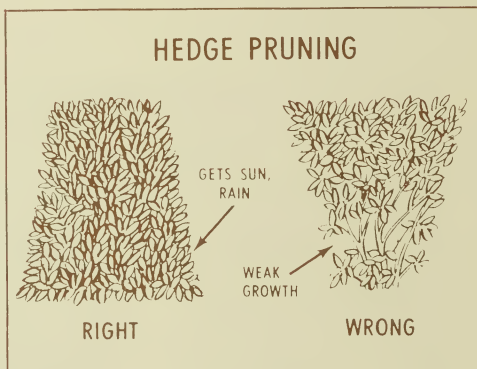
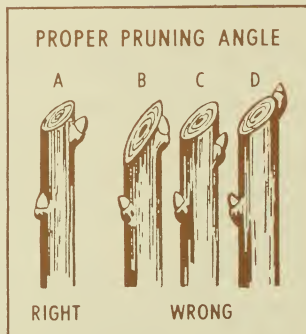
When possible, cut back to a side bud and make the cut at a slant. **A** is cut correctly. **B** is too slanting. **C** is too far from the bud. **D** is too close to the bud.

When shrubs are beheaded, as shown here, new growth comes only from the top of the plant, resulting in the leggy, bushy-topped shrub shown.

To prune old shrubs, cut the old stems back to the point where the branches originate, near the ground. When pruning shrubs that have been grafted, always remove new twigs that start below the graft knuckle.

To change the shape of a plant, cut it back to where a branch or twig grows in the direction you want the plant to grow. You can control the direction of the new growth by cutting back to a side bud that points in the direction you want the branch to grow.

By pruning hedges to the shape of an inverted wedge, you will help promote healthy growth and create a fuller more attractive design. The bottom foliage is more easily reached by sun and moisture.



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Pres: William Nelson 298-3349
4253 Maryland St., San Diego 92103

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY
Third Wed., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

Pres: Harry Humphrey 583-4337
4659 Winona Ave., San Diego 92115

**SAN DIEGO CHAPTER, Calif. Native Plant
Soc.**, Fourth Wed., Casa Del Prado, 7:30 pm

Pres: Earl Galloway 282-0388
4365 Alder Drive, San Diego 92116

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY

Fourth Tuesday, Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.
Pres: Abe Janzen 277-4473

3521 Bedford St., San Diego 92111
SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY

First Tues., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.
Pres: Robert Galan 422-2000

4312 Vista Coronado Dr., Chula Vista 92010
SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY

2nd Wed., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.
Pres: George French 223-8258

3624 Voltaire St., San Diego 92106
SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA SOCIETY

Second Mon., Casa del Prado, 8 p.m.
Pres: William Selby 424-3432

1333 Triton Ave., San Diego 92154
S.D.-IMPERIAL COUNTIES IRIS SOCIETY

Third Sun., Casa del Prado, 1:30 p.m.
Pres: Paul Runde 281-4835

4670 Twain Ave., San Diego 92120
SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY

Third Mon., Casa del Prado, 8 p.m.
Pres: Harry Cutler 466-7579

4671 Toni Lane, San Diego 92115
S. D. TROPICAL FISH SOCIETY

Second Sun., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.
Pres: David Tobir 427-1665

656 Claire St., Chula Vista 92010
**SOUTHWESTERN GROUP, JUDGES' COUN-
CIL CALIFORNIA GARDEN CLUBS, INC.**

First Wed., Casa del Prado, 10:30 a.m.
Pres: Mrs. Jose Garcia 264-4167

319 S. 39th St., San Diego 92113

OTHER GARDEN CLUBS

BERNARD BEAUTIFUL & GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mr. Irvin C. Baechtold 487-2103

12175 Pastoral Rd., San Diego 92128
BONITA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Edward Albee 264-0437
3583 Lomacitas Lane, Bonita 92002

BRIDGE & BAY GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Philip Griffith 435-9389

130 Acacia Way, Coronado 92118
CARLSBAD GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Jacqueline Shafer 729-4815
2172 Chestnut Ave., Carlsbad 92008

CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. William Rathman 420-6468

240 Chula Vista St., Chula Vista 92010
CHULA VISTA ROSE SOCIETY

CORONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
Pres: Richard Hathaway, Sr. 435-5410

424 "C" Ave., Coronado 92118
CROSSTOWN GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Dorothy Howe 466-1321
4875 Harbison Ave., La Mesa 92041

CROWN GARDEN CLUB OF CORONADO
Pres: Mrs. Rex Yarnell 435-0910

501 Country Club Lane, Coronado 92118
DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Gilbert Hansen 746-5030
14772 Fruitvale Rd., Valley Center 92082

ESCONDIDO GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Don L. Yinger 745-3197

3150 Purer Road, Escondido 92025
FALL BROOK GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. William Carnell 728-7635
316 West Kalmia, Fallbrook 92028

GREEN VALLA GARDEN CLUB, POWAY
Pres: Mrs. Charles E. Chandler

13627 Jackrabbit Rd., Poway 92064
GROSSMONT GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Monroe S. Swanson 447-1968
1193 Tres Lomas Dr., El Cajon 92021

HIPS & THORNS
Pres: Mrs. Eugene Cooper 295-7938

4444 Arista Dr., San Diego 92103
IMPERIAL BEACH GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Roman H. Rolfe 424-7487
1228 Seventh St., Imperial Beach 92033

LA JOLLA NEWCOMERS (Garden Section)
Chairman: Mrs. Robert C. Ellenwood

454-6501
5516 Ladybird Lane, La Jolla 92037

LAKESIDE GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Lucy Mae Carender

448-5139
9282 Riverview Ave., Lakeside 92040

LA MESA GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Robert Hungate 442-4049
11401 Meadow Creek Rd., El Cajon 92020

LEMON GROVE WOMAN'S CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Emmett Phares 466-9430

P. O. Box 303, Lemon Grove 92045
MISSION GARDEN CLUB

**NATIONAL FUCHSIA SOCIETY, ENCINITAS
BRANCH**

Pres: Mrs. Louis Stubbs 753-1069
770 Ocean View Ave., Leucadia 92024

NORTH COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY

NORTH COUNTY SHADE PLANT CLUB
Pres: Edward Olsen 722-0966

1601 Griffin St., Oceanside 92054
O.C. IT GROW GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Michael Hardick 722-3583
1409 Division, Oceanside 92054

PACIFIC BEACH GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. James M. Christian 272-3375

1217 Wilbur St., San Diego 92109
PALOMAR CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY

Pres: Harold Marino 747-8034
31338 Valley Center Rd., Valley C. 92082

PALOMAR ORCHID SOCIETY
Pres: Jess Schiffer 724-4743

872 Newport Dr., Vista 92083
POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Warren Brandon 748-2866
13318 Alpine Dr., Poway 92064

QUAIL GARDENS FOUNDATION, INC.
Pres: Mrs. M.J. von Preissig 286-8818

5071 55th St., San Diego 92115
RANCHO SANTA FE GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Joseph Coberly
P.O. Box 484, Rancho Santa Fe 92067

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY
Pres: Mrs. Nona Gillis 448-4692

11884 Walnut Rd., Lakeside 92040
SAN DIEGO CENIUM SOCIETY

Pres: Philip Bush 287-6099
6120 Tarragona Dr., San Diego 92115

SAN DIEGO GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. John L. Kearney 755-4574

661 Solana Glen Ct., Solana Beach 92075
**SAN MIGUEL BRANCH, AMERICAN
BEGONIA SOCIETY**

Pres: Mrs. George W. Basye, Jr. 420-8913
1318 Judson Way, Chula Vista 92011

SANTEE WOMEN'S CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Morris Kanefsky 448-2177

9648 Halbern Blvd., Santee 92071
SOLAR GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Jim Campbell 278-4372
2903 Greyling Dr., San Diego 92123

UNIVERSITY CITY GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. N. R. Carrington 453-3383

6283 Buissont St., San Diego 92023
VISTA GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. M. M. Ammerman 726-6996
2072 Elavado, Vista 92083

VISTA MESA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Frances Wray 277-8136

3730 Ben St., San Diego 92111

NOTE: There may be errors
in this list, and there are also changes
which have not as yet been made or
have not yet reached the Editor's desk.
Please bear with us during this change-
over period. We hope to have the list
revised by the next issue.

Thank you!

CALIFORNIA GARDEN
San Diego Floral Association
Casa Del Prado, Balboa Park
San Diego, CA 92101

T E N C O M M A N D M E N T S

O F T H E N E W E A R T H

*You shall live in harmony with all the Earth and with every
living thing.*

*You shall return to the Earth all the organic treasures she
freely gives you.*

Do not put greed above duty, nor wealth above wonder.

Do not demand useless things or trade for unnecessary things.

Every man shall have his fair share of the Earth and no more.

You shall fight to protect the Earth; it is your home.

Be masters of technology and not its slaves.

You shall make beautiful and enduring whatever is to be made.

*You shall keep faith with future generations and be wise
guardians of their inheritance.*

*When all this is done, come together with all your brothers
and sing the joy of the Earth.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: These Commandments of the New Earth, composed by the Environmental Teach-In Committee of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, were printed in the Missouri Conservationist, July 1970. Although they were printed over three years ago, they seem to be particularly significant at the present time. Our thanks to Nibby Klinefelter for calling them to our attention.